

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Nov. 1.—Silver, 49.14c; Lead, firm, \$4.90; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, firm, electrolytic, \$18.12@18.25.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

Forty-fifth Year—No. 283.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Tuesday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

Bulgarian Troops Are Bombarding Outer Forts of Serbian Capital

BRITISH TROOPS NOW AT GRIPS WITH ENEMY NEAR STRUMITSA

Pirot in Hands of Bulgars Who Are Steadily Pushing Ahead—Russians Bringing Two Hundred Thousand Soldiers to Aid Serbs—Renewed Activity at the Dardanelles—British Artillery Hammering Turks With Allied Fleet Engaged—Germans Recapture Tahure Hill in France.

Berlin, Nov. 1, by wireless to Sayville.—Bulgarian artillery that has advanced from Kniazevac and Pirot has begun a bombardment of the exterior forts of Nish, according to a dispatch from Sofia given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

Rome, Nov. 1, via Paris, 2:14 p. m.—The fighting between Serbians and Bulgarians in the Timok valley has been desperate. A Bucharest dispatch to the Corriere Della Sera of Milan says the third Bulgarian regiment of infantry was almost destroyed, only fifty men surviving. Public buildings and barracks at Widin, Bulgaria, are filled with wounded men. This newspaper also states that 20,000 Serbians have taken refuge in Rumania.

Paris, Nov. 1, 2:30 p. m.—Fighting continued last night in the vicinity of Butte de Tahure without any material change in the relative positions of the combatants, according to the announcement given out this afternoon by the French war office. The French troops took 100 more prisoners. The text of the communication follows:

"In the Champagne district the fighting continued last night in the region of Butte de Tahure, but without any change in the relative positions of the combatants. We took 100 more unarmored prisoners; this in addition to the number previously announced. No other action of importance occurred last night.

Bulgarian Troops Retire.
"Army of the east. Certain detachments of Bulgarian troops which were in occupation of Istip undertook on October 27 a movement of reconnoissance against Krivolak. This movement retired from in front of our advance posts without an engagement. "There has been intermittent cannonading together with outposts engagements of little importance between Rabrovo, nine miles south of Strumitsa and the Bulgarian frontier. In the former the enemy made use of high explosive shells from a battery of heavy caliber but the fire from this cannon wrought no damage. The day of October 31 passed with no damage.

"In the sector of Krivolake there has been engagements between patrols and intermittent cannonading, while in the sector to the north of Rabrovo a violent cannonading has been heard in the direction of Veles."

Bulgarians Lose Heavily.
Saloniki, Greece, Nov. 1, via London, 4:30 p. m.—Bulgarian infantry, supported by two batteries, made an attack yesterday on the French advance post covering Krivolak on the left bank of the Vardar. After sharp fighting the Bulgarians retired, having sustained heavy losses.

Socialists Demand New Rules.
London, Nov. 1, 10:30 a. m.—A committee of the German Socialist party has issued a statement contending that the new regulations concerning foodstuffs are insufficient and demanding new rules, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. The Socialist party and a committee representing trades' unions have petitioned the chancellor to supply soldiers' families with potatoes and coal from November until March at the expense of the empire.

Turks Are Successful.
Constantinople, Oct. 31, by wireless to London, Nov. 1, 8:40 a. m.—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish war office: "On the Dardanelles front local fighting continued. Our artillery destroyed enemy trenches and mine-trowling positions."

Lieutenant Commander Flees.
Berlin, Nov. 1, by wireless to Sayville.—A dispatch from Copenhagen as given out today by the Overseas News Agency, says that Lieutenant Commander Layton of the British submarine E-13 has fled from that city, breaking his parole.

British Steamer Sunk.
London, Nov. 1, 6 a. m.—The British steamer Toward, 390 tons gross, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

Iron Cross for Prince.
Berlin, Nov. 1, via London, 10:55 a. m.—Emperor William has awarded the Iron cross of the first class to Crown Prince George of Saxony on the recommendation of the commander-in-chief, in recognition of the services he rendered in the latest battles.

Prince George who is 22 years old, was wounded seriously in the leg on the battlefield in France a year ago and at the same time it was thought he would be able to take no further

BULGARS ADVANCE ON WHOLE FRONT

Sofia Reports Successes and Continued Pursuit of the Serbians.

VIOLENT ENGAGEMENTS

Towns Captured After Hard Fights and Large Quantities of War Materials Taken.

Sofia, Nov. 1, via Berlin and London, 9:45 a. m.—The Bulgarian advance in Serbia is being continued along the whole front. An account of recent operations was issued today at the war office as follows:

"Concerning operations on October 29 Bulgarian troops continued the pursuit of the enemy on the whole front. They advanced west of the Korjazevac watershed, between the Timok and Morava.

Southwest of Kujazevac we captured after a violent battle, the Tostabata ridge, whence roads lead to Nish and Bala Palanka.

Hard Fight With Serbians.
"In the upper Morava valley after a hard fight we took the town of Gredelica, which is the junction point on the road between Vrnava and Leskovats, through the Vlasina valley. In the region of Katchanik the Serbians attacked a column which had advanced, but were repulsed.

"In the course of the pursuit of the enemy we captured two mountain guns with large supplies of munitions. Thus far we have found in Uskup 19,000 rifles of various patterns, 950 casks of powder, 15,000 casks of cartridges and large quantities of other war materials."

GERMAN PLANS DEMORALIZED

Successful Campaign of British Submarines and Russian Mines Completely Closes Gulf of Riga.

Germans Already Experiencing Terrible Hardships and Severe Epidemics of Sickness.

London, Nov. 1, 4:11 a. m.—Germany's plans in the Riga district have been completely demoralized by the successful campaign of British submarines in the Baltic sea and the complete closing of the Gulf of Riga by Russian mine fields, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Post.

"The Germans are now endeavoring with the most feverish energy," the correspondent says, "to hasten the restoration of the slender and inadequate railway services in their rear. This work heretofore has been carried on in leisurely fashion because of the belief that present needs could be adequately served by the sea route. This plan of campaign has been made more vital by early snow storms which the Russians declare presage a winter of unusual severity.

Rigors of Winter Ahead.
"The belief here is that when the Germans are compelled to undergo the rigors of a real Russian winter, constantly annoyed by guerrilla attacks and with inadequate supply facilities, they will lose more men by sickness and suffer greater demoralization than comes from even the worst defeats in the field. It is reported that the Germans already are experiencing terrible hardships and severe epidemics of sickness although the weather still is what the Russian soldiers call 'warm.'"

GREAT SERBIAN ARSENAL TAKEN

Germans Take Town Containing Large Powder Factory and Main Arsenal.

Berlin, Nov. 1, via Amsterdam and London, 4:55 p. m.—The Serbian town of Kragujevac, at which is located the great Serbian arsenal, has been taken by the Germans.

Berlin, Nov. 1, by wireless to Sayville.—The capture of Kragujevac was announced officially today. The war office also said that the German troops which captured Milanovac were continuing their advance and had occupied the heights south of the town.

Trivunovo mountain was taken and several hundred Serbians captured. The Bulgarians are still advancing.

Kragujevac is 59 miles below Belgrade. Its loss will be a severe blow to the Serbians as it contains the main arsenal of the country as well as a large powder factory.

TRIBUTE PAID TO BRITISH FLEET

Newspapermen Visit Warships and Are Given Details of Great Britain's Preparedness.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WORK

Great New Naval Establishment to Accommodate Twenty Dreadnoughts—Painting Deceives Eye.

London, Nov. 1, 3:15 a. m.—Graphic descriptions of the first visit of British newspapermen to Great Britain's grand fleet are published by all the morning papers. They unite in paying tribute to the preparedness and efficiency of the British navy, not only as to the main fighting units, but also to the less prominent but equally important auxiliaries.

A naval officer aboard one of the ships told the correspondent that in addition to the war fleet proper are between 2000 and 3000 ships of the merchant marine employed in transportation and supply duty and as many more engaged in patrol work or in tending the "declining efforts of enemy submarines." The visitors were shown the celebrated map on which are marked the places where German submarines have been captured, destroyed or sunk and methods for meeting the submarine menace were explained to them.

"We actually saw vessels engaged in this anti-submarine business leaving port," says one correspondent. "Indeed, it is not necessary to go outside the harbor to understand why the blockade has failed. Here at anchor alongside one another lay the bane and the antidote."

One full day of the visit was spent in inspecting large new naval works at a place which a short time ago was swamp land but now is a live and busy naval establishment which will be large enough, when completed to accommodate twenty dreadnoughts. The works include three drydocks, each of which is capable of holding any ship afloat.

The party visited the battle cruisers Lion and Tiger, viewing the patched funnels and shell wounds received in the north sea battle. They also visited the Australia and New Zealand, colonial contribution to the high seas fleet. One correspondent, touching on devices used in painting, declares a superdreadnought can be so disguised that even in daylight the practiced eye of a sailor is likely to mistake her for a craft a tenth of her size while the difficulties of range finding are increased indefinitely.

FAIL TO ROUT FRENCH TROOPS

Bulgarians Caught by Cross Fire of Artillery, Charged With Bayonet and Driven Into River.

Saloniki, Greece, Oct. 31, via Paris, Oct. 31, 6:45 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—An attempt made yesterday by the Bulgarians with the aid of artillery, to dislodge French troops from their northernmost position in Serbia met with failure.

A few advance posts scouting in the direction of Veles retired before a Bulgarian attack to their base at Krivolak, where a division of French troops were strongly entrenched. The Bulgarians then attacked this position three times. The Bulgarians were caught in a cross fire of the French artillery and stopped when they were met by a fusillade from the infantry.

Bulgars Driven Into River.
Finally the French charged with the bayonet and the Bulgars were driven into the Vardar river, which is swollen by recent rains, and many were drowned.

It is asserted that Kotchane Pass has been reconquered by the French and that the Veles district has been freed of the Bulgarians although the town and railroad still remain in Bulgarian hands.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK BY TURKS

Berlin, Nov. 1, by wireless to Sayville.—The French submarine Turquoise has been sunk by Turkish artillery fire, according to an official statement issued by the Turkish war office at Constantinople within a week. He believes, however, that whatever happens in the Orient the eventual exhaustion of Germany and Austria will enable the allies to win.

Washington, Nov. 1.—State department officials today were awaiting details of the seizure of the American steamer Hocking taken to Halifax by a British cruiser after being intercepted on a voyage from New York to Norfolk in ballast. American Consul Young at Halifax, notified the state department that the Hocking had reported there last night and that details of the seizure would be reported later.

HILLSTROM TO FACE FIRING SQUAD SOON



Joseph Hillstrom.

At the Utah penitentiary on November 19, Joseph Hillstrom, composer of the L. W. W.'s campaign songs and strike poems, will face a firing squad of five men, he having elected this method of paying the death penalty for the murder of J. J. Morrison and Morrison's son, Arlin, on January 10 last. Hillstrom stoutly maintains his innocence.

BULGARS OCCUPY PART OF VELES

Serbs Offer Serious Resistance and Inflict Heavy Losses on Invaders.

Paris, Oct. 31, 11:30 p. m.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency dated Sunday says:

"The Bulgarians have succeeded in occupying part of Veles, situated on the right bank of the Vardar, notwithstanding the serious resistance of the Serbians, according to Saloniki advices.

"The other part of the town remains in the hands of the Serbians. The Bulgarian losses are placed at 26,000 men.

"There has been no important engagements on the French front. General Surrail (commander in chief of the French forces in the Orient) has inspected the Anglo-French lines from Grevell to Krivolak, including Demir Kapu, which are now strongly fortified.

"The allies continue to land forces at Saloniki."

TURK TROOPS GO TO THRACE

Bulgarian Government Calls All Exempts of 1895 to 1904 Classes to Colors.

Paris, Nov. 1, 4:25 a. m.—A Havas dispatch from Athens, filed yesterday, says:

"It is reported from Constantinople that the first division of Turkish reservists which has been engaged on the Gallipoli peninsula has left for Bulgarian Thrace.

"The Bulgarian government has called to the colors all exempts of the classes from 1895 to 1904.

"Operations in Serbia are developing as expected. The present plan of the Germans and Bulgarians is to cut off towards the south the line of retreat of the main Serbian army of the north. The object of Serbian headquarters is to conduct the retreat in good order to the army's new line of defenses. It is believed in Greek military circles that while the position of the Serbian army is difficult, it is not desperate."

Serb Situation Desperate.

Rome, Oct. 31, via Paris, Nov. 1, 4:15 a. m.—Colonel C. Acourt Repton, military correspondent of the London Times, declared in an interview given the Giornale d'Italia that the situation of Serbia is desperate. With her army completely isolated he said, its only chance of safety is to retire to the Adriatic coast, outside of its own territory. Once there Italy could supply either military help or provide provisions and munitions.

STEAMER SEIZED BY BRITISH CRUISER

Washington, Nov. 1.—State department officials today were awaiting details of the seizure of the American steamer Hocking taken to Halifax by a British cruiser after being intercepted on a voyage from New York to Norfolk in ballast. American Consul Young at Halifax, notified the state department that the Hocking had reported there last night and that details of the seizure would be reported later.

FIGHTING STARTS ON THE BORDER

Mexican Armies Throwing Shells, While Americans Watch the Battle.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 1.—At 1:37 p. m. the battle of Agua Prieta began. The guns of the garrison of Agua Prieta opened up at that hour on the rapidly advancing Villa forces near the Slaughter ranch house.

The Villa forces halted and began to entrench. None of the shells came nearer than three-quarters of a mile of the American line.

The Villa gunners returned shot for shot, aiming, apparently at the southern salient of the Agua Prieta defenses.

No damage was done by either side for the first twenty minutes. We expect to take Agua Prieta within two hours," said First Captain Jose Herrera at 1:25 p. m.

Captain Herrera, at the head of the skirmish line, had stopped at the Slaughter ranch house for a moment to fill his canteen with water. Captain Herrera stated General Villa was himself at the head of the cavalry on the right flank.

Scores of swarthy soldiers begged for water, saying they had had nothing to drink since last night. The Villa skirmishers continued to advance steadily and at 1:35 p. m. were within rifle shot of the Agua Prieta defenses.

About a mile back of them a dozen field guns had been posted and preparations made to commence the bombardment when foot soldiers and cavalry got within striking distance.

One Villa shell burst in Agua Prieta within sixty yards of the United States customs' house at 2:15 p. m. The Villa shells began to burst in Agua Prieta shortly before 2 o'clock. A dozen houses on the west side of the town went to dust and a number were killed and wounded.

Hugues immediately began pouring over the American line. General Calles moved a three-inch gun mounted on a flat car to a point on the west side of town within a few feet of the United States custom house. It was after this that the Villa shell struck that vicinity.

Calles' hospitals in trench dugouts on the west side of town appeared busy. Stretcher bearers were seen moving through communicating trenches. Despite warning and advice of United States military authorities, the roofs of Douglas houses and the streets opening on the border line, were thronged.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 1.—Dawn disclosed the forces of General Francisco Villa had moved closer to Agua Prieta during the night for their expected attack upon the Carranza garrison commanded by General P. Elias Calles. The night passed quietly, no clashes being reported, and the contending forces remaining in the same relative position.

Early in the day United States soldiers began digging trenches well inside the line already constructed. They are so situated as to control the eastern end of Agua Prieta as well as the advancing right wing of Villa's army. It was understood these trenches were for emergency use in the event of serious fighting across the border endangering Americans and the possibility of their being compelled to fall back.

PROMINENT MEN OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC VISIT OGDEN

The Southern Pacific shops and the yards of the Ogden Terminal were inspected yesterday by the party of engineers who recently gathered at Sparks, Nev., and from that point started on an inspection trip over the Southern Pacific system. The party was conducted by Superintendent T. F. Rowlands of the Salt Lake division, and in addition to the Ogden men, was composed of: R. Barlow, assistant chief engineer, with headquarters at San Francisco; R. N. Drake, assistant superintendent of the maintenance of way department, with headquarters in San Francisco; Division Engineer W. H. Kirkbride of Sacramento, Division Engineer E. C. Mortensen of San Francisco, Division Engineer D. A. Porter of Oakland, and Division Engineer C. A. Wester of Dunsmuir.

The party came into Ogden over the old line of the Southern Pacific around the north end of the Great Salt Lake, after having completed an inspection of the Shasta, Portland, Sacramento, Stockton and Western divisions and the Salt Lake division, with the exception of the main line from Ogden to Montello.

While in Ogden, the engineers reported that they had found conditions on all of the divisions excellent, with regard to preparedness for the winter months, and before taking their departure stated that conditions in the local shops and yards were also very satisfactory. Accompanied by Superintendent Rowlands, the engineers departed for Sparks, Nev., on train No. 5.

Boys Escape.—Warr Reed, 17 years of age, and Walter Reed, 17 years of age, escaped from the State Industrial school yesterday afternoon and fled to the Salt Lake division of Ogden and other cities and of the surrounding counties. They are reported to have left the school on horses and to have headed for Weber canyon.

Transfer.—The Pacific Land and Water company has transferred to Alfonso Lannone a part of the north-east quarter of section 18, township 6 north, range 1 west, Salt Lake meridian. Consideration \$500.

ARIZONA LAW SUIT DECIDED

Anti-alien Labor Measure Declared Unconstitutional by United States Supreme Court.

PROTECTION FOR ALIENS

Equal Laws for Citizens and Non-citizens—Justice McReynolds Only One Dissenting.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Arizona anti-alien labor law was today declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The supreme court's decision affirms the decision of a special circuit court which also held the law unconstitutional. Much attention was attracted to the case because several foreign governments had protested against the law and because of its similarity to the land legislation in California which restricts the ownership of real estate by Japanese. While not exactly like the California situation, many lawyers have looked forward to the Arizona decision for what indications it might give of what view the highest court might take of the California law if it ever got into litigation.

The Arizona law was enacted by the initiative vote of the people of Arizona and made it unlawful for any employer of more than five persons to employ less than 80 per cent qualified electors or citizens of the United States. The case passed on by the court was one in which an Austrian waiter in Bisbee, Ariz., sought to enjoin his employer and the state from enforcing the law as to him.

Justice Hughes, in announcing the court's decision, said it had already been established that aliens in this country were entitled to the equal protection of laws.

"And that means equal laws for aliens and citizens," he added.

Justice Hughes declared that the law was justly described as the title as an act to protect citizens against non-citizens. He added that that was in conflict with the personal guaranty of liberty accorded aliens by the constitution. The law, he said, would exclude aliens from Arizona as aliens could not live where they could not work, and the state could be that although the United States had the power of admitting aliens to the country, the states could keep them out by such legislation as the Arizona law. He said it was no answer to say that some aliens could be employed, because if the state had the power to fix the percentage to be permitted to be employed it could regulate that percentage without restriction. No just reason of public safety, he said, had been advanced to justify the law.

Justice McReynolds Dissents.
Justice McReynolds alone dissented on the ground that the suit to enjoin the enforcement of the law was one barred by the constitution because it was one against the state.

"It is sought to justify this act as exercise of the power of the state to make reasonable classifications in legislation to promote the health, safety, morals, and welfare of those within its jurisdiction," said Justice Hughes. "But this admitted authority with the broad range of legislation that it implies does not go so far as to make it possible for the state to deny to lawful inhabitants because of their race or nationality the ordinary means of earning a livelihood. It requires no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is of the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely upon the ground of race or nationality, the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words."

Public Welfare Peril.
"It is no answer to say, as it is argued, that the act proceeds upon the assumption that 'the employment of aliens unlawfully restrained was a peril to the public safety.' The discrimination against aliens in the wide range of employments to which the act relates is made an end in itself and thus the authority to deny to aliens upon the mere fact of their alienage, the right to obtain support in the ordinary fields of labor is necessarily involved. It must also be said that reasonable classification implies action consistent with the legitimate interests of the state and it will not be disputed that these cannot be so broadly conceived as to bring them into hostility to exclusive federal power."

"The authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the federal government. The assertion of an authority to deny aliens the opportunity of earning a livelihood when lawfully admitted to the state would be tantamount to the assertion of the right to deny them entrance and abode, for in ordinary cases they cannot live where they cannot work. And, if such a policy were permitted, the practical result would be that those lawfully admitted to the country under the authority of the acts of congress, instead of enjoying in a substantial sense and in their full scope the privileges conferred by the admission, would be segregated in such of the states as chose to offer hospitality."

Transfer.—The Pacific Land and Water company has transferred to Alfonso Lannone a part of the north-east quarter of section 18, township 6 north, range 1 west, Salt Lake meridian. Consideration \$500.